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Daily Democrat.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,

K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.

composed of Allen, Butler, Brookings, Caloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Cheever, Edwards, Farnsworth, Gresham, Harlan, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, Webster.

We are for the Constitution, the day—for the Constitution. Give us the Constitution, and we will fight for that; we nothing better. They are exactly their counterpart, the Abolitionists, want the part of the Constitution that them; but they are against any part doesn't suit them.

Constitution and the laws made in of it shall be the supreme law of land, anything in the Constitution or of a State to the contrary notwithstanding. This part of the Constitution the don't like. They want peace and the war, reconfirms the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of the same. Thus they would be the whole instrument, whilst they a profound admiration for it; whilst profess a willingness to fight for it. The nation says the President shall take that would be faithfully executed.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the United States, and, by a law in pursuance of the Constitution, he the command of the militia without in order to execute the law. The Constitution is plain on this subject; the rebels are violently opposed to that of the Constitution, and are siding the upon it by words, if not by deeds, and yet they are for the Constitution. Ah yes, desperately in love with the institution!

radical Abolitionists are as good of the Constitution as these Secesh. The former love the parts of the Constitution that suits them. They will for it. In all doubtful cases they in the instrument by their higher law, the Secesh do likewise. The part of Constitution they dislike they reject, so do the Secesh in like manner. The have been for twenty years warring provisions of the Constitution; the Secesh are in arms against the whole of it. Hence the hypocrisy of their premise that they are for the Constitution, they want the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Confederates; that is, they want the Administration and Congress to usurp power not granted in the Constitution to do an act in place of that instrument. Whenever the authorities of the United States do such set, they perpetrate an act of revolution themselves which can bind nobody.

Besides, when this Union is divided, as these Secesh wish it, no statesman would the Federal Constitution for either side. The necessities of both would demand a stronger Government than the federal Constitution allows. A central power, able to wield the force of the whole government, would be a necessity to both self-preservation. Let no man think he is for the Constitution if he is not for the Union. The latter a necessity to the former.

Gen. Beauregard says his skedaddle from Corinth was equivalent to a brilliant victory—retreats, victories, it's well for the Confederacy that it is so. They have had a long succession of victories of the same sort.

The Union army had a few, but in this respect they are much behind the enemy. Stonewall Jackson thought he was victorious when he pursued Banks; but the latter was the victor. Jackson only struck the victory when he faced about and made tracks back at the rate of two-forty toward Richmond. It's not half as difficult to win victories as one would suppose. It is only necessary to start early and run fast, so as not to be caught. Now is the time for political generals. They could win victories after this fashion. Indeed, some of them did win victories in the skedaddle at Bull's Run. They made the best time on record, gained Washington a good deal out of it, but none the worse of the wear. We Beauregard's philosophy may be imitated upon. If running away safely is a victory, is not staying away from danger a greater victory still? We recommend to the rebels, therefore, to go home and stay there. We think those who stayed at home have gained the more brilliant victory of the

There are of opinion that the new volume in which retreats are called victories, all do only for the Southern Confederacy. We still think that the army that up the retreating force is in the most eligible condition. We prefer it to the other, and the enemy is welcome to what Monsieur Toussaint calls brilliant victories.

ANOTHER BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.—At the time of writing, nothing fuller is known than that the position endeavored to be taken has successfully resisted the whole force, or nearly the whole force, of the Richmond rebels. It was a gallant, a desperate effort; but like the previous battles before the rebel capital, it but seals their fate the more surely. We can see how closely they are pressed when such dreadful sorties are made. Slowly and surely the galling coil of the Federal forces presses upon them and every move crushes with incalculable force the struggling limbs of the victim. Unless the Federal army can be speedily driven from before Richmond, it must fall as Yorktown fell, and as every town and city in the rebellion falls.

Mr. Geo. A. Coffee, U. S. District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, reports that nineteen-twentieths of the prizes brought into Philadelphia have been, or will undoubtedly be condemned, and their proceeds be distributed as prize money. The costs in most cases are light, and quite a number of the prizes are already condemned and sold, and the money is about being paid over to the Navy Department for distribution. The cases now in adjudication at Philadelphia will realize to our gallant sailors several hundred thousand dollars.

A correspondent of the New York Express says the James river is obstructed by thirty vessels, sunk in three lines or rows, and the space between filled in with rocks and other material. He don't think the gunboats can effectively co-operate in the reduction of the city.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1862.

NUMBER 268.

(For the Louisville Journal.)
To "Many Loyal Voters."

Louisville, June 27, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I will endeavor to give an explicit, ingenuous response to your card addressed to me, and published in the Louisville Journal of this morning.

On the 18th of May, 1861, I published in the Journal an article against the heretical doctrine that a State has a constitutional right to secede from the Union.

On the 26th of June, 1861, I published in the Journal an article to show that forts, arsenals, mints, revenue vessels, arms, and other public property had been violently seized by Southern secessionists prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln—and that the act of secession of the part of South Carolina was the act great, over, and effectual cause of war.

On the 1st of July, 1861, I published in the same paper an article to show that there can be no such thing as the right of revolution, unless revolution be in itself right; that secession was neither right upon the principles of the Constitution, nor upon any sound principles of revolution, and that the position so often assumed that when any given number of States resolve upon revolution, they necessarily have the right to revolutionize by reason of an assumed exclusive right to determine for themselves the grounds of revolution, is wholly untenable.

For the right of revolution is a moral question, and whether revolution, in any given case, be right or not, is not to be determined by a single party to the case, but like other moral questions, must be determined by the common sense of mankind, in view of the good or evil resulting from, or involved in the revolution.

I have published various other articles in opposition to the whole Southern scheme of disunion. The sentiments contained in those articles I have not changed. I will adhere to, endorse, and approve them.

Since the publication of those articles, certain doctrines have been avowed by the present Administration, and its especial adherents, and certain acts have been done, and certain ominous tendencies have been manifested, which, candor compels me to admit, I have not been able to approve. In the spirit of constitutional freedom (without which our institutions would be of no value), I have expressed, in very emphatic terms, my dissent from some of the opinions, acts and tendencies of the present Administration. This was not because I do not love my country, and do not wish, as the paramount object of political desire, to preserve the Union; but it is just because I do love my country, and do sincerely wish that the Constitution may be preserved as it is, and the Union maintained as it was.

In the language of the creed of the Union "We the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the law." I believe that the Union is essential to the Constitution, and that the Constitution is equally essential to the Union.

As a bond of Union, I prefer the Constitution of the United States to a party platform, and, for an exposition of its meaning, I prefer the decisions of the Supreme Court to the opinions and acts of any sectional political party whatever, whether Northern or Southern.

It has occurred to me, however, that the best way to preserve the Union is for the Government to execute the powers delegated to it, and not to infringe upon the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or to the people, and for each State to attend to its own business and let its neighbors alone.

Holding the Constitution as the sole rule of faith, I am equally opposed to Secessionism and to every aspect and phase of Abolitionism.

Knowing the Constitution to be the "supreme law" and the "public safety" the "supreme law" and the "public welfare"—the latter because the former—I have given to the President of the United States power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or to imprison a citizen (outside of the land and naval forces) upon his bare suspicion and without warrant based upon probable cause, and supported by oath or affirmation, or that he or his Generals have a power to proclaim martial law upon their mere arbitrary judgment of what they may choose to call State necessity.

It has seemed to me that, however successfully a military commander may, in times of extreme peril, throw himself upon his country to excuse him for disregarding the writ of habeas corpus—that great privilege of a freeman—or for making proclamation of martial law, it should never be taught as a legal principle that the President of the United States, as an executive officer of limited power, has a right, either as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, or in another capacity, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or to imprison a citizen (outside of the land and naval forces) upon his bare suspicion and without warrant based upon probable cause, and supported by oath or affirmation, or that he or his Generals have a power to proclaim martial law upon their mere arbitrary judgment of what they may choose to call State necessity.

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Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:00 m.,
and arrive at 1:00 p.m.; Kentucky, via L. & N. R.R., (small offices
close at 9:00 p.m., the previous evening), close at 6:00
a.m., and arrive at 5:00 p.m.; Middle Tennessee, via
M. & S. R.R., close at 9:00 a.m., and arrive at 6:00 p.m.;
Mississippi, via N. R.R., close at 12:00 m. and 1:00 p.m.,
and arrive at 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; Western, via
T. & S. R.R., close at 12:00 m. at night, and arrive at
6:00 a.m.; Lebanon R.R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at
6:00 p.m.; Bardstown R.R. closes at 6:00 p.m., and arrives at
9:30 p.m.; Louisville Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at
night, and arrives at 6:00 p.m.; Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00 p.m., and arrives at
6:00 a.m.; Taylorsville Stage, close at 6:00 a.m., and arrives at
4:00 p.m.; Routes where the principal mails close at 12:00
at night, the way wills close at 6:00 p.m.

CITY NEWS.

For SALE—Several fonts of wooden type and a variety
of cutt necessary in a well-appointed office.
Also, a No. 1. Ruggles card cutter, nearly new and in
good order. Apply at this office.

Mr. C. O. SMITH is our agent at Vermillion,
Ky. Persons desiring to subscribe will please call on him.

The General Hospitals,
Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth street and Broad-
way.

Hospital No. 2—Corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3—Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hospital No. 4—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5—Corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6—Corner of Center and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox—On Bardstown road, near
Cave Hill Cemetery.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, July 1.—
Jacob Dell, drunk and disorderly conduct;
bail in \$200 for three months. Gave bail.

Nancy Bennett, charged with vagrancy;
bail in \$100 for one month. Workhouse.

Wm. Cunliffe, assault on a child; bail in
\$200 for three months, and \$100, to answer
indictment. Gave bail.

Wm. Austin, drunk and disorderly con-
duct; bail in \$100 for two months. Gave
bail.

Com'th by Henry Thomas vs M. Donohue,
and Mrs. Walpult and M. Donohue vs Henry
Thomas; cross warrants. Dismissed.

Com'th by Eliza Mudden vs Ellen Growes,
and Ellen Growes vs Eliza Mudden; cross
warrants. Dismissed.

THEATER.—There was a fine audience last
night. We expect to see the seats all filled
to-night. It will be the first appearance in
this city of Miss Florence Lafond, who ap-
pears in the favorite drama of Aline, or the
Rose of Killarney. Ben. Bolt will be
sung by Miss Noverre. The afterpiece is
the roaring farce of the Spectre Bridgeman,
in which Mr. Dawson figures conspicuously.

The arrivals and departures at the
"Hotel de Billard" were slim yesterday.
W. Dunham, on Col. Bruce's recom-
mendation, came up on the Nashville road,
and is a guest at this popular resort. T. S. Grier-
der yesterday took the oath at a token of
his appreciation to the worthy host, and
to prove his esteem, he left bonds to the
amount of \$10,000.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—
The Sunday schools connected with the
Christian Church, corner of Fourth and
Walnut streets, with their friends, will
meet in the church edifice at 7 o'clock A. M.,
on Friday, form a procession, and move to
the place selected for the purpose of cele-
brating the birthday of our independence
as a nation.

The young ladies who intend singing
the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Fair
Grounds on the Fourth of July, are request-
ed to meet in the large hall of Masonic Temple,
on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Saxton's Band will be present for a final
rehearsal.

We have received a new novel, en-
titled "Abel Drake's Wife," from the pen
of John Saunders, Esq., author of several
popular novels. It is a fine production.

The price of it is only 25 cents. It can be
had of Mr. L. A. Civil, 431 Main street.

Get a copy.

Captain Frank Harris, Quartermas-
ter of Gen. Buell's division, arrived in the
city yesterday, and will return in a few
days with a big lot of forage for the army.
It will be shipped via Louisville and Nash-
ville railroad.

We are requested to state that the
competition for the prizes offered by the
committee, at the Fair Grounds, on the 4th
of July, for pole climbing and sack racing,
is open to all, and not to a few chosen ones.

LARGE FREIGHT TRAIN.—Our accom-
plished friend and popular passenger conductor
on the Nashville road, Capt. Will Taylor, left
this city Monday night, in charge of one of
the largest freight trains that ever left this
city.

We are requested to say that the
bathers and gardeners intend celebrating
the coming Fourth of July. Consequently,
the markethouses will be closed on that
day.

Letters, &c., for the Fourth Division,
Army of the Ohio, Brigadier General Nelson
commanding, which is now at Athens,
Ala., should be directed via Louisville and
Nashville.

A new and splendid four-horse omnibus
made its appearance in our streets
yesterday. It belongs to that well-known
institution, O'Bannon & Keen's omnibus
line.

A big barbecue will be given by Jo.
John on the 17th inst., six miles from
the city, in the well-known Brady's woods.
It will be a bumper.

Mrs. Curran Pope acknowledges the
receipt of a box of hospital stores from
Mrs. L. B. Walker, of Glendale, Ky.

The Shelby-street, M. E. Sunday
School intend spending the 4th of July in
a romantic grove near the water-works.

The steamer Atlantic left yesterday
afternoon with 1,300 convalescent
soldiers on board for Cairo.

There are at present in the military
prison forty-six political prisoners.

Ripe peaches made their appearance
in market yesterday.

BABSON BURNING.—Gen. Boyle received
the following dispatch yesterday:

NASHVILLE, Ky., July 1.

General Boyle:
The bridge between Harrodsburg and Perryville was burned last night; also one
between this place and Pekin. The Hick-
man bridge is considered in danger.

The operations of guerrilla parties of as-
sassins and incendiaries have begun in
Kentucky; and, while Gen. Boyle, with the
forces at his command, will utterly root out
and annihilate all such parties when it is
possible to come upon them, yet the duty
devolves first upon the citizens to stop these
outrages, if they can, unless the military are
on the ground. The directors of rail-
roads and turnpike roads owe it to them-
selves and their shareholders to keep a
sufficient guard at all points where
mischief is apprehended. It is utterly
impossible for the military to watch
every point, but when the destroying party
is too numerous or too active for the
citizens to put them down, then the military
may be called to their aid. We do not
know Gen. Boyle's policy, but we presume
he will expect the citizens of the State to
assist him in keeping order, by exerting
themselves for their own protection, and not
sitting down in idleness and calling on
the military to take care of them. These
are times when every man should be pre-
pared to defend his property to the utmost
of his power. When he and his neighbors
cannot do so, then they may call on the
military.

BOLETON BURNING.—The New Albany Ledger of yesterday
says a very sad accident, resulting in the
immediate death of a good citizen, occurred
at a barn raising on the farm of John Hin-
del, of Walcutt township, Marshall county,
last Tuesday. One of the beams of the
building was being raised, when the foot
of it slipped, causing the upper portion to
fall on Mr. Wm. Parish, striking him up to
the shoulder and crushing him in a shock-
ing manner, causing almost instant death.
The deceased leaves a family to mourn his
loss.

BOLETON.—We learn from the Nashville Union
of yesterday that the Union men in the
vicinity of Chattanooga have suffered se-
verely since the falling back of Gen. Neg-
ley's troops. Many have been forced to fly,
others have been outraged, and have been
impressed into the rebel army. Alas, for
the noble and true-hearted men of East
Tennessee!

BOLETON.—Thanks to the Adams Express Co.
for Nashville papers.

BOLETON.—Local Notices.

BOLETON.—Mr. C. C. Spencer sells this morning,
at his auction room, a large stock of staple and
fancy dry goods, to which we call the
attention of our readers.

BOLETON.—Judge the auction sale this (Wednesday)
morning, at L. Kahn & Co.'s.

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